

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

MARCH 8, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.1 million

Estimated People in South Sudan Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
2019 Humanitarian Response Plan – December 2018

6.5 million

Estimated People in Need of Food Assistance in South Sudan
IPC Technical Working Group – February 2019

1.9 million

Estimated IDPs in South Sudan
UN – January 31, 2019

191,238

Estimated Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – March 4, 2019

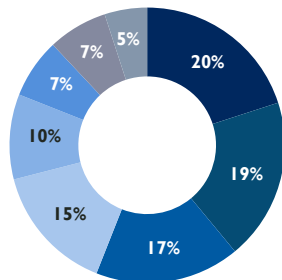
2.3 million

Estimated Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – February 15, 2019

292,428

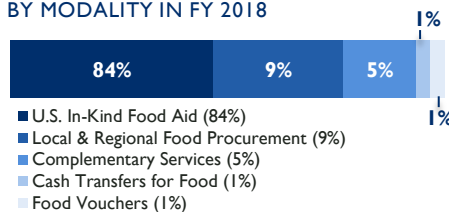
Estimated Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – January 31, 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (20%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Health (17%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Protection (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (84%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (9%)
- Complementary Services (5%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity in Yei results in unknown number of civilian deaths, prevents 15,000 people from receiving aid
- Health actors continue EVD awareness and screening activities
- WFP conducts first road delivery to central Unity

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$135,187,409
USAID/FFP	\$398,226,647
State/PRM ³	\$91,553,826

\$624,967,882⁴

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS IN FY 2018

\$3,756,094,855

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2018, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing violence between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) and opposition forces near Central Equatoria State's Yei area has displaced an estimated 7,400 people to Yei town since December and is preventing relief agencies from reaching more than 15,000 additional people seeking safety outside of Yei, the UN reports.
- Approximately 6.2 million people in South Sudan experienced Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophe—IPC 3, 4, and 5—levels of food insecurity in January, and up to 6.5 million people will experience Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity from February through April, according to the latest IPC analysis.⁵ Food security conditions will continue to worsen through July, when nearly 6.9 million people will likely experience Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophe levels of food insecurity, IPC reports.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴ This total does not include \$215.9 million in FY 2018 U.S. Government (USG) funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2018 to more than \$840.9 million.

⁵ The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

INSECURITY, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Clashes between GoRSS and opposition forces near Yei town have led to an unknown number of civilian deaths and displaced an estimated 7,400 individuals to Yei town and more than 5,000 people to neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) since December, the UN reports. The insecurity is also preventing relief organizations from reaching 15,000 people seeking safety in nearby areas outside of Yei town. Humanitarian agencies have reported protection violations against civilians—including the burning of villages, gender-based violence (GBV), and looting—by GoRSS forces and the armed group.
- Insecurity near Yei is disrupting humanitarian activities, including Ebola virus disease (EVD) preparedness programs. Despite insecurity-related access restrictions, relief organizations are scaling-up emergency food, nutrition, and shelter assistance in Yei town, as access allows. USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed emergency food assistance to nearly 7,400 internally displaced persons (IDPs) registered at five sites in Yei town on February 28.
- On February 22, UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Alain Noudéhou led a high-level delegation of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations to Yei town. The delegation met with IDPs, humanitarian organizations, and local authorities and called for unhindered access to reach vulnerable populations with assistance and continue EVD preparedness activities.
- In mid-February, community leaders in Western Bahr el Ghazal State's Deim Zubeir town reported that an estimated 330 individuals have voluntarily returned to the area since October 2018 from different locations throughout the country, including Northern Bahr el Ghazal State's Awada town, the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Western Bahr el Ghazal's Wau town, and Western Equatoria State's Tambura town, according to humanitarian actors. Relief organizations anticipate additional voluntary returns to the area in the coming months due to improved security conditions, increased access to social services, and the possibility of agricultural cultivation during the May-to-September rainy season.
- On February 26, WFP began providing pre-departure cash transfers for food to nearly 110 IDPs departing the Wau PoC site to areas of return in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, and Unity states. WFP is providing the IDPs with three months of pre-departure cash transfers due to challenges related to providing assistance in areas of return. According to WFP, UNMISS is providing transportation assistance for departing IDPs. To date, UNMISS has facilitated the return of 20 IDPs to South Sudan's capital city of Juba.
- On February 13, representatives of the U.S. Department of State, the DART, and USAID Mission in South Sudan traveled to the UNMISS PoC site in Unity's Bentiu town to monitor humanitarian programming and understand beneficiary views on the future of the site. During the trip, the representatives conducted site visits with USAID/OFDA partners and discussed return scenarios and the future of the Bentiu PoC site with beneficiaries, local authorities, and UNMISS. Beneficiaries and relief organizations repeatedly raised safety and security concerns in areas of origin, including GBV, occupation of land by soldiers, and threats posed by armed youth, as impediments to returns.
- In January, the UN recorded 35 humanitarian access incidents throughout South Sudan, representing the fewest number of incidents recorded during a single month since December 2014. Nearly a quarter of the incidents involved violence against relief workers and assets—approximately a 50 percent decrease from the 2018 monthly average of 52 percent. More than 30 percent of reported incidents involved bureaucratic impediments, including taxes imposed on humanitarian staff, challenges related to importing humanitarian supplies, and delays and blocked access due to checkpoint fees.
- The Logistics Cluster recently reported coordinating a 100 percent annual increase in road convoys in South Sudan, as well as training approximately 320 national staff, in 2018. However, the cluster reports that inaccurate information on cargo forms, inadequate logistics systems, and planning constraints continue to pose challenges for coordinating convoys.

HEALTH AND PROTECTION

- As of March 8, health actors had not reported any confirmed EVD cases in South Sudan. However, health officials have investigated more than 20 EVD alerts in the country since May 2018, including three individuals in Western Equatoria’s Yambio town from February 21–26. The three patients tested negative for all strains of EVD, as well as other hemorrhagic fevers.
- As of March 6, the GoRSS Ministry of Health reported that nearly 1,150 health care staff and first responders operating in areas at high risk of EVD transmission from neighboring DRC had received vaccinations against EVD. The total includes approximately 480 individuals in Central Equatoria’s Yei and Lainya counties. Health actors plan to continue vaccinating first responders in other high-risk areas, including Central Equatoria’s Morobo County, in the coming weeks.
- Health actors recently confirmed a measles outbreak in Unity’s Mayom County after three individuals tested positive for the disease between February 4 and 10. As of March 6, health actors had recorded three confirmed and 14 suspected cases of measles in Mayom; nearly 90 percent of the cases are among children ages five years and younger. The GoRSS Ministry of Health and other health actors—including USAID/OFDA partners the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—launched a measles vaccination campaign on March 6 targeting nearly 37,200 children ages five years and younger in the area. With USAID/OFDA support, IOM deployed staff to the area to conduct trainings for local health staff, as well as provide logistical and technical support to the campaign.
- Meanwhile, health actors continue to monitor other confirmed measles outbreaks in Abyei Area, Central Equatoria’s Juba County, Jonglei’s Pibor County, Lakes State’s Rumbek East County, and Warrap State’s Gogrial West County. As of February 24, health actors had reported nearly 40 confirmed cases of measles, including seven deaths, and nearly 650 suspected cases across more than 10 locations in South Sudan. In response to confirmed and suspected measles outbreaks, health agencies are conducting measles vaccination campaigns in Abyei, Gogrial West, Juba, and Pibor, with additional campaigns planned for other locations in the coming weeks.
- Relief actors facilitated the release of nearly 120 children associated with armed groups in Yambio on February 12, bringing the total number of children released since the conflict in South Sudan began in December 2013 to more than 3,100 children, the UN reports. The event represents the fifth documented release of children associated with armed groups since the GoRSS and opposition groups signed the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in September 2018. UNICEF estimates that more than 19,000 children associated with armed groups remain throughout South Sudan. Humanitarian agencies are facilitating the release of the children and providing protection and reintegration services, including access to child-friendly spaces, education, and psychosocial services.

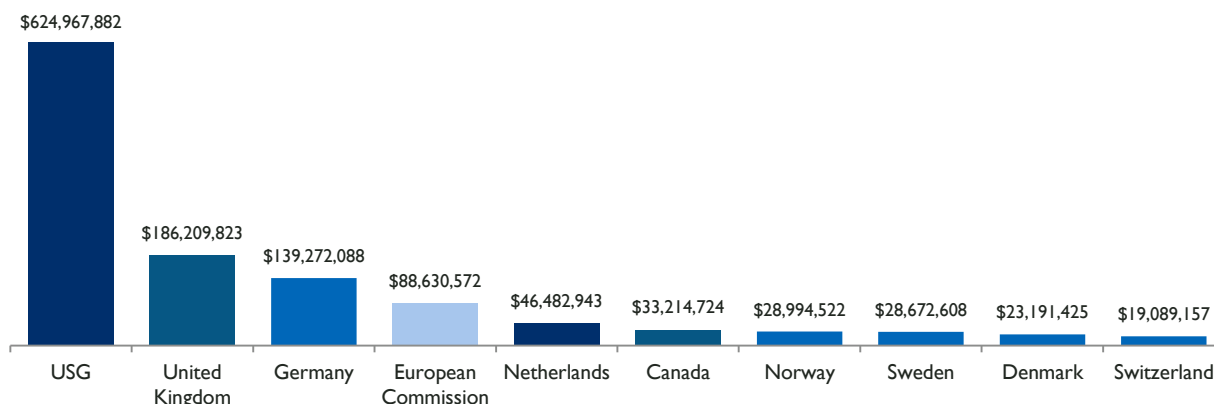
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The January–July 2019 IPC analysis estimates that approximately 6.2 million people in South Sudan experienced Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophe—IPC 3, 4, and 5—levels of food insecurity in January. The analysis also projected that as many as 6.5 million people in South Sudan will experience Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophe levels of food insecurity from February–April, with nearly 6.9 million people likely to experience Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophe levels of food insecurity from May–July.
- A recent UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP assessment projects that the net cereal deficit in South Sudan will increase by an estimated 9 percent to 483,000 metric tons (MT) in 2019. The increase is primarily due to projected population growth and anticipated returns of a modest number of South Sudanese refugees, as well as a decline in production due to irregular rainfall, limited access to agricultural inputs due to price increases, and insecurity in cereal-producing regions.
- According to recently released analysis by the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, the proportion of South Sudan’s population experiencing severe or worse levels of food insecurity increased from 19 to 58 percent from September 2014 to September 2018. The change is largely attributable to conflict, insecurity, and high food prices

that prevented populations from producing or accessing food commodities. The proportion of South Sudan’s population experiencing food insecurity in South Sudan also increased from September 2014–September 2018, according to the report. Populations in Juba County and Northern Bahr el Ghazal’s Aweil East and Aweil West counties experienced the most severe food insecurity in the country during the reporting period. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster also reports that global acute malnutrition levels in Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states repeatedly exceeded the UN World Health Organization emergency threshold of 15 percent from 2014–2018.

- As of January 20, WFP and UNICEF had reported FY 2019 budget shortfalls for joint nutrition programming in South Sudan. WFP reported a shortfall of \$51.6 million for its FY 2019 appeal of \$139.8 million; UNICEF reported a \$29 million shortfall for its FY 2019 appeal of \$63 million. Both agencies report that any funding shortfall will negatively affect beneficiary coverage and service delivery throughout the country.
- In January 2019, USAID/FFP supported WFP to distribute more than 15,000 MT of in-kind food and nutrition assistance, as well as cash-based transfers, to more than 1.4 million food-insecure people in South Sudan. At the peak of WFP’s response in 2019 during South Sudan’s May-to-August lean season, the UN agency plans to target approximately 5.4 million people with life-saving food and nutrition assistance.
- In late February, WFP successfully completed its first-ever road delivery to central Unity, a hard-to-reach location previously served by air. The 27 trucks delivered approximately 1,000 MT of food and nutrition commodities to Unity’s Dindin, Padeah, Thonyor, and Leer towns. This delivery is part of WFP’s continued effort to pre-position food and nutrition commodities ahead of South Sudan’s May-to-September rainy season.

2018–2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of March 8, 2019. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments to date in 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017 and ended on September 30, 2018. The nearly \$629 million in FY 2018 USG humanitarian funding for the South Sudan response does not include support for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Army officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan. In July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state following a referendum earlier in the year.
- On December 15, 2013, between factions within the GoRSS clashes erupted in Juba and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict, prompting displacement and humanitarian needs. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a DART to lead the USG response to the crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- On October 2, 2018, U.S. Ambassador Thomas J. Hushek redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2019 due to ongoing violent conflict, population displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, all of which have significantly exacerbated food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Action Against Hunger/USA (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Countrywide	\$3,976,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Countrywide	\$3,600,000
Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,700,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection, Shelter and Settlements and WASH	Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
CARE	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Eastern Equatoria	\$2,500,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,400,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Unity, Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Food for the Hungry (FH)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,900,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$424,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$6,500,000
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$3,871,017
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Unity, Countrywide	\$3,142,953
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile	\$7,000,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity, Western Equatoria	\$3,099,810
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,833,603
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Countrywide	\$823,795
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
Relief International	Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$4,303,419
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Eastern Equatoria, Countrywide	\$3,000,000

Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,904,800
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,700,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$16,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$899,563
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, WASH	Upper Nile, Countrywide	\$3,350,000
	Program Support		\$1,758,449
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$135,187,409
USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	8,200 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$55,446,344
FAO	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria	\$15,000,000
	1,170 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$14,206,264
UNICEF	609 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$3,387,493
	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,047,867
	126,040 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$265,138,679
WFP	16,679 MT of Local and Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria	\$9,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$398,226,647
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$558,795
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Primary Healthcare, Reproductive Health and Psychosocial Support	Unity	\$1,368,206
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,300,000
IMC	Health, Psychosocial and Maternal Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
IRC	Protection, GBV, Reproductive and Primary healthcare	Unity	\$1,500,000
Internews Network	Protection, Communications	Unity	\$1,047,877
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Protection, education and Psychosocial support	Upper Nile	\$1,404,129
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,445,039

The MENTOR Initiative	Health, Protection	Upper Nile, Unity	\$1,453,060
Relief International	Primary Healthcare	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
SC/US	Child Protection, Education and Capacity Building	Upper Nile	\$926,720
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,150,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$38,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SOUTH SUDAN			\$91,553,826
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$624,967,882

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2018.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ This total does not include \$215.9 million in FY 2018 USG funding for South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the South Sudan crisis in FY 2018 to more than \$844.9 million.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int